LIFE IN PARIS.

Fuel and Provisions in the French Capital. A Paris letter to the Philadelphia Ledger says : All the shops being open on Sunday morning, in Paris, this pe-culiar people, who live only from hand to mouth, first bought their breakfast, and then started out to buy their din-ners. They first invested in a little bunch of kindling wood to start the fire with, and then a little bag of charcoal to keep it going. The person who bought more than a day or two's supply of fuel, would be looked upon as a foe to the state, so fixed is the public habit of buying only enough for the day. The kindling wood and charcoal shops are as prominent and numerous along the streets as any others, and they display their goods in the windows as attract-ively as possible, the kindling-wood neatly tied in small bundles and sold at one and a half cents apiece. If the fire-wood is wanted by some aristocrat, who is bold enough to establish a fireplace, with, and then a little bag of charcoal wood is wanted by some aristocrat, who is bold enough to establish a fireplace, he pays for it at the rate of about two cents a stick, and he buys just enough to last till the dinner is over and the company bids farewell in the evening. In food the range is somewhat restrict-ed, the Parisian buying almost every-thing by weight, at so much for the kilo-company making a somewhat restrict-ed, the pays are somewhat restrict-ed, the pays and the account of the kilo-the pays are somewhat to be account of the pays and the pays are somewhat restrict-ed, the parisian buying almost every-thing by weight, at so much for the kilo-the pays are somewhat pays and the pays are somewhat pays and the pays are pays and the pays are somewhat pays and the pays are pays are pays and the pays are pays and the pays are pays are pays and the pays are pay gramme, which corresponds to nearly two and one-third pounds. Reducing the prices paid to American money, and the purchases to pounds, it is found that difference between animal intelligence and human intelligence consists in this —that animal intelligence is unable to elaborate that class of abstract ideas, the Parisians pay about forty-two cents per pound for veal, thirty-six cents for ordipoint for veat, infry-six cents for oral-uary rump-steak, and forty to sixty cents for beefsteak, thirty-five to forty cents for beefsteak, thirty-five to forty cents for mutton chop, thirty-eight cents for leg of mutton, sixty-four cents for coffee, \$1 to \$1.20 for ordinary tea, quire to be fixed in our thoughts by four and a half cents for bread, fifty cents for butter, forty-eight cents for ordinary ham, and seventy cents for boiled ham, sold in slices at the shops (the usual way in which it is bought), that a number of good things are to be fifteen cents for loaf sugar broken into fallen in with, just as I myself am led accurately square lumps universally by a similar impulse to visit a restan-used here, about eight cents a quart for rant. And, to take only one other inused here, about eight cents a quart for rant. And, to take only one other in-milk, four cents each for tomatoes, and twelve cents a half peck for potatoes. These are the usual prices paid for these articles, and, although the list does not include all, it shows the high prices at the usual prices paid for these are the usual prices paid for these articles, and, although the list does not include all, it shows the high prices at thunder. One day a number of apples which most articles of food are sold in Paris. This is due not only to the in-creased charges consequent upon the exposition, but also to the "octrei," or the rest of the house a roise resembling city customs, Paris levying a heavy duty upon almost everything brought into the city in order to raise revenue, soon as I brought him to the apple-room But, with these very high prices, the Parisians can still live more cheaply than in most other places, owing to the small value of the articles of food they subsist upon, and the absence of waste fulness.

An American on Bismarck.

Col. Forney says Bismarck is a most fascinating person. Few can escape the magnetism of his manner and his con-versation. In his own house he yields unresistingly to domestic influences. But he is eminently a public character. Never conspicuous in the streets, for obvious reasons, and less so now than ever, he dominates the whole empire. He hates praise, and resents censure. He is a law unto himself and others. the great European congress, While called by himself, sat in Berlin, he was its master and its president. He asked little for Germany, but he parcelled out the spoils to others; something like Lear giving to his daughters his own king-dom, and keeping nothing for himself; but with the great difference that Bismarck gave what did not belong to bim, and could always remind his guests that he had saved them from war, and that he was strong enough to keep the peace between them. He so became the ar-biter of Europe, as he is to-day the psychological. dictator of Germany. All German parties admit that he has rendered incredi-ble service to the country; but nobody knows it better than himself. He is a fatalist—and naturally asserts by his logic of feelings can carry them, I main-I have been acquainted with them a ties admit that he has rendered incredi. ceptions, I mean only such general conacts, if not by his words, his supreme infallibility. But he does not try to be cautious in his language. He is candor itself-often to the verge of insolence; and there is hardly a day that he does not speak scornfully of some of the characters in the recent European con-gress, and of living and dead European statesmen. Such a man might have figured in the feudal era. He is the anachronism of this age of progress. Acted on the stage twenty years ago, he would have been regarded as another Charles the Bold or Duke of Alva. As a real person, it is a simple question of time, unless he moderates his policy, whether he will fall by the bullet or the poison bowl. He is the man of destiny, and evidently accepts his mission and knows his danger,

AMIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

What a Lecturer Saya Concerning this Sub-ject-Interesting Examples of Brate Jadament and Reason. Animal intelligence, said Mr. Ro-manes, in a recent lecture in Dublin, is a subject which has always been of con-siderable interest to philosophical minds, but, as most of you are probably aware, the interest attaching to this subject has of late years been greatly increased by the significance which it has acquired in relation to the theory of descent. As As regards the particular emotions which occur among the higher animals,

which occur among the higher animals, I can affirm from my own observations that all the following give unmistaka-ble tokeus of their presence: Fear, af-fection, passionateness, pugnacity, jealonay, sympathy, pride reverence, emulation, shame, hate, enriosity, re-venge, cruelty, emotion of the ludicrous, and emotion of the beautiful. Now this list includes nearly all the human emotions except those which refer to re-ligion and to the perception of the sub-lime. These, of course, are necessarily absent in animals, because they depend upon ideas of too abstract a nature to be reached by the mind when aided by the logic of signs. Of course the moral sense as it oc-time incourse incour the logic of signs. Of course the moral sense as it oc-

curs in ourselves involves ideas of high abstraction, so that in animals we can only expect to meet with a moral sense our party who made a tour of the world our party who made a tour of the world our party who made a tour of the world our party who made a tour of the world said that they had never experienced heat so intolerable, not under the equa-tor, nor yet on the Red sea voyage. It seems obvious that the Dead sea water surface was, at no very distant era, several hundred feet higher in level. This fact, I think, incidentally indicates the former fertility of Pales-tine, because a luxurious vegetation

formation of which depends upon the faculty of speech. In other words, ani-mals are quite as able to form abstract names. For instance, if I see a for face in a ludicrously conscience-stricken

manner. "For Better or for Worse."

Husband and wife were they. Chil-Husband and wife were they. Chil-dren at home called them "papa" and "mama." They were still at the ante-meridian side of life, but the man at death's door, so to speak. His face was of ashen hue, his lips purple and his eyes looked like far distant stars reflectand showed him the true cause of the noise, he became again buoyant and cheerful as usual. Another dog which I had used to play at tossing dry bones to give them the appearance of life. As an experiment I one day attached a fine thread to a dry bone before giving him the latter to play with; after he had tossed the bone for a while as usual, I charge and some pension papers while stood a long way off and slowly began he gazed at the court with a smile that to draw it away from him. So soon as he perceized that the bone was really

watch the uncanny spectacle of a dry bone coming to life. I have also grer - "To send him to some hospital or asylum !" rejoined the wife, trim and neat beside the sinking man.

ly frightened this dog by blowing soap-bubbles along the floor; one of these he summoned courage enough to touch with his paw, but as soon as it vanished "Do you want to go, Mr. Bradley ?" asked the court. he ran out of the room terrified at so

mysterious a disappearance. Lastly, I have put this dog into a paroxysm of fear by taking him into a room alone and and sorrow.

iter by taking him into a room alone and silently making a series of horrible grimaces. Although I had never in my life hurt this dog, he became greatly frightened at my unusual behavior, which so seriously conflicted with his general idea of uniformity in matters psychological Of course, in thus claiming for ani-

mals the power of forming general con-

higher—that is to say, the emotions are vivid and easily excited, although they are shallow and evanescent. They thus differ from those of most civilized men differ from those of most civilized men in being more easily aroused and more impetuous while they last, though leav-ing behind them but little trace of their occurrence. surrounds it, and for our usual noonday

lunch we could obtain no shade from the sun. I had to use my umbrella, and can now better understand Jonah's com-

the lowest spot on the earth's surface being 1,300 feet under the level of the Mediterranean sea, and more than 3,000 under that of Jerusalem—that three of

well-treated animals, the germs of a moral sense become apparent. To give an instance, a Skye terrier I had was only once in his life known to steal; and on this occasion, when very hungry, he took a cutlet from a table and carried it under a sofa. I saw him perform this act of larceny, but pre-tended not to have done so, and for a number of minutes he remained under the sofa with his feelings of hunger struggling against his feelings of duty. At last the latter triumphed, for he brought the stolen cutlet and laid it at brought the stolen cutlet and laid it at my feet. Immediately after doing so he ran under the sofa, and from this re-treat no coaxing could draw him. When I patted his head he turned away his

the naval officer who undertook to sur-vey its boundaries and sound its depths has done so very imperfectly, driven off, if I remember aright, by sickness. The waters of the Dead sea contain a fourth part of solid matter, of which bottom or bed of the sea is asphalt, and lumps of bitumen are frequently sean Corn : M lumps of bitumen are frequently seen on its shores, as are also flakes of sulphur. The scene of solitude is awful, nor can I imagine any punishment more severe than to be left here alone even. he gazed at the court with a smile that was more distressing to see than a frown. Pain, anger, despair and a breaking heart luxbed in its courses. Yet it is never full—as-suredly no unfit type of the "valley of the shadow of death." Bathing our he perceized that the bone was really moving on its own account his whole demeanor changed, and, rushing under the sofa, he waited horror-stricken to the afternoon.

One Professor Sexciegerons, of Lon-don, is claimed to be the most accom-plished linguist in the world, speaking

"No! no! your honor! I want the care and attention of the wife I love and the kisses of my little children, whom the kisses of my little children, whom they won't let me see !" replied the poor fellow in wavering tones of mingled love

and sorrow. "How's this? Who are 'they?'" "My mother-in-law and my wife's brother, judge. I am a pensioner, your honor, and have always been a good husband. Haven't I, Brunner?" ap-pealed he to one of the clerks sitting beside the judge. "Of their family relations I know wothing your bours." assonded Brunner
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CHAR TROCKES, for coughs and or



Heat and Light in the Sick Room.

A recent writer gives the following sensible suggestions on this subject:

Each person in a room should be supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour; and this should be done, where possible, without creating a perceptible draft, for the nervous irritation induced by drafts is liable to produce internal

inflammations. The temperature of the sick room should be kept at a uniform height, the best average being from sixty-five to seventy degrees Fahrenheit, except for infants or very old people, who require a temperature from seventy-five to eighty suicide. degrees Fahrenheit; and for those it is especially important to guard against changes, and keep it as uniform as pos-sible. All cases of fever require a temperature lower than the average, as from fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit, to assist in reducing the high temperature of the body; but when the fever subsides, and there is much debility remaining, the temperature should be raised somewhat above the average. As a patient can bear a greater degree

of cold when in bed than when out of it, convalescents from severe disease, fevers especially, should have the temperature of their rooms higher than that maintained during the height of the attack. two in the nose. Diseases of the air passages, as croup and diphtheria, require a high tempera-ture (eighty to eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit) and a moist atmosphere. The best method for heating the sick room is by the open grate fire. The room should not be darkened by blinds, except where there is disease of the eyes, with photo-phobia, or when the patient is very restless and cannot sleep; then strong light must be excluded. Otherwise the sunlight must be allowed to enter and act chemically by decomposing the noxious gases, and thus purify the air. Of course it is not advisable to place the patient under a strong uncomfortable glare of unlight, nor in summer to allow the sun's rays to shine into the room and raise the temperature too high. Artificial light has no useful effect, but does harm by burning up oxygen.

Editors are generally poorly off for clothing, When you hear of one of them having two suits, you can calcu-late that one is the suit he wears every der and Smith an late that one is the suit he wears every animals, we find that this is very slightly, if at all, developed in the lower orders, but remarkably well developed in the

tain that the intellectual operations of animals are indistinguishable from those long time." "Yes, yes, Mr. Brunner; you have often heard my voice raised in the house of the Lord, haven't you, sir ?" exclaimof ourselves. My friend, Dr. Rae, the well - known traveler and naturalist, knew a dog in Orkney which used to accompany his master () church on aled Bradley, clasping his poor, thin hands fervently together. Mr. Brunner sat down with a sigh. ternate Sundays. To do so he had to swim a channel about a mile wide; and before taking to the water he used to run about a mile to the north when the "Oh, judge !" continued the sick man, "I want my dear wife home with tide was flowing, and a nearly equal distance to the south when the tide was ebbing, "almost invariably calculating his distance so well that he landed at the nearest point to the church." In his letter to me Dr. Rae continues : "How the dog managed to calculate the strength of the spring and neap tides at their various rates of speed, and always to swim at the proper angle, is most surprising." So much, then, for judgment. For some good instances of reasoning in ani-

me and my babies, my little ones." He broke down completely. "Why, William !" said the wife to him aside. Then turning to the judge, she remarked: "The doctor says he ought to be sent to the hospital." "Where are you living and who is the doctor ?" "With my mother; the doctor's name

is Hatton.' "Why don't you keep away from your mother and brother if they make trouble between you and your husband, who is so sick that he ought to be in bed now mals I am also indebted to Dr. Rae. Desiring to obtain some Arctic foxes, he set various kinds of traps; but, as the foxes knew these traps from previous instead of being here, where you have summoned him? He doesn't abuse you? No; he's almost bed-ridden, and he loves

you and his little ones." "Oh 1 yes ! yes ! My little ones, judge ! my little ones !" gasped the poor fellow. experience, he was unsuccessful. Accord-ingly he set a kind of trap with which the foxes in that part of the country were not acquainted. This consisted of a loaded gun set upon a stand pointing at the bait. A string connected the trigger of the gun with the bait, so that

"Go home, madam, and treat him right. He needs your best care, and I've no doubt deserves it. I will not help any one to shut him up in a hospi-tal to please wife or mother-in-law." when the fox seized the bait he discharged the gun, and thus committed The wife bowed and left the Jefferson In this arrangement the gun was separated from the bait by a distance of about thirty yards, and the string which market court with her friends. Bradley tottered feebly home alone. -New York Herald.

Taking Cold.

connected the trigger with the bait was concealed throughout nearly its whole distance in the snow. The gun-trap thus set was successful in killing one Taking Cold. The Periscope says, "When a per-son begins to shiver, the blood is re-ceding from the surface; congestion, to a greater or less extent, has taken place, and the patient has already taken cold, to be followed by a fever, inflammation of the lungs, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. All these evils can be avoided and the cold expelled by walking, or in some ex-ercise that will produce a prompt and decided reaction in the system. The exercise should be sufficient to produce perspiration. If you are so situated fox, but never in killing a second; for the foxes afterward adopted either of two devices whereby to secure the bait without injuring themselves. One of these devices was to bite through the tring of its secure the thir string at its exposed part near the trig-ger, and the other device was to burrow up to the bait through the snow at right angles to the line of fire, so that, although they discharged the gun, they escaped with perhaps only a pellet or perspiration. If you are so situated that you can get a glass of hot water to drink, it will materially aid the perspira-Now both of these devices exhibited a

Now both of these devices exhibited a wonderful degree of what I think must fairly be called power of reasoning. I have carefully interrogated Dr. Rae on all the circumstances of the case, and he tells me that in that part of the world traps are never set with strings; so that i there can have been no special associa-tion in the foxes' minds between strings and traps. Moreover, after the death of drink, it will materially aid the perspira-tion, and in every way assist nature in her efforts to remove the cold. This course followed, your cold is at an end, and whatever disease it would ultimate in is avoided ; your sufferings are pre-vented and your doctor's bill saved."

and traps. Moreover, after the death of fox number ore, the track on the snow showed that fox number two, notwith-standing the temptation offered by the bait, had expended a great deal of sci-We are requested by a pale, sad-spirited father to insert the following : "Johnny P— All is forgiven. Come home. Father is recovering from the explosion and has bought a new pipe. The minister has forgiven you for plac-ing the bucket of water over the door. entific observation on the gun before

he undertook to sever the cord. The minister has forgiven you for plac-ing that bucket of water over the door. Your sister Annie longs to see you, and says you may keep the gold pen if you will restore her teeth. The dog is still living, but its hair is all singed off ; the cat is getting along nicely, and the cook is convinced that you meant no harm when you put penper on the stove." Lastly, with regard to burrowing at right angles to the line of fire, Dr. Bae justly deemed this so extraordinary a circumstance that he repeated the experiment a number of times in order to satisfy himself that the direction of when you put pepper on the stove." Johnny, you had better come home; the country can't spare any of its ener-getic and promising boys.—Keokuk Constitution.

Hogu..... WATERTOWN, MASS. Beef Cattle Poor to Choice.....

long standing, it is obviously the part of wisdom to use *t* ere the malady assumes a chronic phase. This is particularly true, be-cause as dyspepsia advances, it engenders other bodily evils, such as disorders of the liver, constipation or undue looseness of the bowels, nervous disorders, hypochrondria, sleeplessness. These maladies are both pre-vented and remedied by the Bitters; but how much better to check them in their out-set with the great alterative, than to wait until they establish a firmer foothold in the system. Surely the advisability of this must be apparent. Sheep...... e apparent.

A sensonable Hint. A Sensonable Hint. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, reminding its readers that the mext few weeks give the best season of the year to "plant fences," sup-plies some very remarkable figures as to the nae of wire fence, and especially of the Barb Fence of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. Since the infroduction of wire fence, wenty years ago, one hundred and fifty flou-sand miles of wire fence have been constructed. The Barb Fence has been before the public only three seasons, yot already thenty-four thousand miles of this fence are in use in this country and various parts of the world. It is in the highest favor with land owners, for farm and home protection against depredators of the crops and orchards. The fence is con-structed of Galvanized Steel Wire, and carries steel barbs firmly attached by the process of manufacture patented in this country and very widely abroad. The Barb Fence is literally a steel thorn hedge with all the defensive qualities of the most perfect hedge, and all the durability of galvanized steel wire. It is chesp as a material, easy in construction, and has almost the life and tenacity of a stone wall. The Barb Fence wire is being extensively used in single strands to perfect and give efficiency to walls and fences of old construction. It will turn the breachiest steer, and is as usoful in the home inclosures as in the outlying index. Ġ

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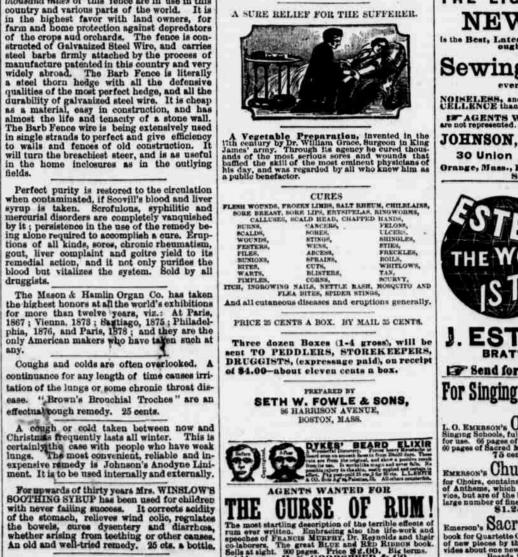
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